

## REMARKS

Applicants have thoroughly considered the Examiner's remarks in the July 19, 2007 Office action and have amended the application to more clearly set forth aspects of the invention. This Amendment A amends claims 1, 12, 15, 22, 30, 32, 34 and 35, and cancels claims 14, 16-18, 21,24-29, 31, 33, 39 and 40. No new matter has been added.

Claims 1-13-15, 19, 20, 23, 30, 32 and 34-38 are thus presented in the application for further examination. Reconsideration of the application as amended and in view of the following remarks is respectfully requested.

As a preliminary matter, **Applicants request the Examiner withdraw the first action or request that the next action is not made final.** According to MPEP 904.03, "it is a prerequisite to a speedy and just determination of the issues involved in the examination of an application that **a careful and comprehensive search**, commensurate with the **limitations appearing in the most detailed claims** in the case, be made in preparing the first action on the merits so that the second action on the merits can be made final or the application allowed with no further searching other than to update the original search." Furthermore, MPEP 707.07(g) states that "piecemeal examination should be avoided as much as possible." In this case, the Examiner has failed explain how the subject matter included in both independent dependent claims of the application are made obvious or anticipated by the cited art. For example, independent claim 15 recites "storing first data on the client in response to allowing the user access to the first service, said **first data identifying a first policy group associated with the first service.**" And, dependent claim 5 recites "wherein said first request indicates a desire of the first network server to provide the first service to the user, and wherein said receiving the first request comprises receiving the first request from a first network server via **an image tag**" and dependent claim 6 recites "wherein the **first data and the second data are implemented as cookies** stored on the client." **Nowhere in the action does the Examiner even mention policy groups, image tags or cookies much less explain how they are anticipated or made obvious by the cited art.** As such, Applicants ask the Examiner to withdraw the action or indicate that the unaddressed subject matter is allowable.

**Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 112**

Claims 30 - 34 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claims 30, 32 and 34 have been amended to recite "the stored information identifying the first policy group associated with the first service" and "the stored information identifying the second policy group associated with the second service." Thus, the rejection should be withdrawn.

**Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103**

Claims 1-34 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Venkataramappa (U.S. Pub. App. 2003/0188193, hereinafter Venkataramappa) in view of Zhang et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 7,036,142, hereinafter Zhang). Applicants respectfully disagree.

Venkataramappa teaches a single sign-on authentication method where the client signs on to a first server and in response, the first server generates a ticket. (Page 3, paragraph 55). The first server keeps the ticket and generates and sends a token to the client. (Page 3, paragraph 56-Page 3, paragraph 57; FIG. 3). Next, the client connects to a second server and sends the token to the second server. (Page 4, paragraph 59). The second server requests the ticket from the first server and authenticates the client based on the token and the ticket. (Page 4, paragraph 60-62; FIG 3).

Zhang teaches an authentication system where the client dials into a host computer and sends authentication information. (Column 6, lines 35-38; column 7, lines 16-18; FIG 5). An authentication server authenticates clients based on authentication information and notifies host server client is authenticated. (Column 7, lines 19-33). The gateway stores the IP address and authentication information and the client remains registered for duration of its logon session. (Column 7, lines 44-64). The host computer provides the client an IP address associated with a gateway. (Column 7, lines 64-66). And, the host system populates a dashboard with authorized services for the client. (Column 8, lines 2-7).

Stanko teaches an authentication system where the client receives authentication challenge sent by authentication server when the client tries to access a service. (Page 5, paragraph 47). The client responds with credentials and if authenticated, the authentication sends the client a ticket. (Page 5, paragraph 48). The client sends a ticket including digital

signature and public key to the server and the server verifies signature using a private key. (Page 4, paragraph 51). If the client is verified, the authentication server grants access to the service. (Page 4, paragraph 51).

Claim 1

In contrast, claim 1 as amended, recites:

receiving a first request from the first network server to provide the first service to the user;

**storing first data on the client in response to the received first request,** said first data identifying the first service wherein **authentication of the user by the first service is optional;**

allowing the user to access the first service **without** authenticating the user;

receiving a second request from the second network server to provide the second service to the user wherein **the second service requires authentication of the user;**

allowing the user access to the second service in response to the received second request wherein the user is authenticated for the second service in response to the received second request; and

wherein, **in response to the authentication of the user by the second request, the user is authenticated for the first service as a result of the stored first data.**

For example, the user navigates to a first selected service, namely, Service A, by using a browser of client computer system. (Page 19, paragraph 45). Within Service A, there may be web pages that the service administrator would prefer but does not require the user to be authenticated in order to grant the user access to these web pages. (Page 19, paragraph 46). **In other words, these web pages "desire" authentication from the perspective of Service A but do not require it.** (Page 19, paragraph 46). A "Desired Authentication" cookie (e.g., first data) is stored on the client when the user navigates to Service A to indicate that Service A would like to have the user authenticated, but does not require it. (Page 19, paragraph 48). The cookie is also used by Service A to indicate that Service A has already expressed a desire to authenticate the user. (Page 19, paragraph 49).

Thereafter, the user uses the browser of client computer system to navigate to Service B, which requires the user to be authenticated because it provides personalized or premium content to the user. (Page 19, paragraph 50). As a result, Service B redirects the browser to an Authentication URL of central server and the Authentication URL prompts the user for his or her credentials. (Page 19, paragraph 50). The user submits his or her credentials to central server

and if the submitted credentials match an entry stored in database, then central server obtains a profile associated with the submitted credentials. (Page 19, paragraph 50). **Additionally, the central server also sees that another site, namely, Service A, has expressed a desire to authenticate the user through the "Desired Authentication" cookie.** (Page 19, paragraph 51). The "Desire Authentication" cookie issued by Service A is cleared so that when the user returns to Service A thereafter, Service A will "soft authenticate" the user. (Page 19, paragraph 51). **Accordingly, central server authenticates the user for Service A the next time the user navigates to Service A.** (Page 19, paragraph 55).

Writing for the Supreme Court, Justice Anthony Kennedy observed that a patent claim is invalid for obviousness when the invention combines familiar elements according to known methods to produce no more than predictable results. *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.* U.S., No. 04-1350, 4/30/07. However, in this rejection, neither the **element of storing first data on the client in response to the received first request, said first data identifying the first service wherein authentication of the user by the first service is optional** nor the **result of in response to the authentication of the user by the second request, the user is authenticated for the first service as a result of the stored first data** is found in the combined art.

For at least these reasons, Applicants submit that cited references, alone or in combination, do not teach or make obvious each and every element of claim 1. As such, the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) should be removed. Additionally, claims 2-13 depending from claim 1 are allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 1. Claims 22 and 35 have been amended to include similar subject matter as claim 1 and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 1. Claims 23 and 36-38 depend from claims 22 and 35, respectively, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 22 and 35

### Claim 15

Claim 15, as amended, recites:

**receiving a first request from the first network server to provide the first service to the user wherein the first service requires authentication of the user;**

authenticating the user for the first service in response to the received first request;

allowing the user access to the first service in response to the received first request;

**storing first data on the client in response to allowing the user access to the first service, said first data identifying a first policy group associated with the first service, said first policy group having a shared set of business rules to restrict authentication of a user across different domains;**

receiving a second request from the second network server to provide the second service to the user wherein authentication of the user by the second service is optional;

**if the second service is associated with the first policy group identified by the stored first data, allowing the user access to the second service in response to the received second request wherein the user is authenticated for the second service in response to the received second request; and**

**if the second service is not associated with the first policy group identified by the stored first data:**

**updating the stored first data to identify the second service;**

**and**

**allowing the unauthenticated user to access the second service.**

For example, the user uses the browser of client computer system to navigate to Service B, which requires the user to be authenticated because it provides personalized or premium content to the user. (Page 29, paragraph 65). As a result, Service B redirects the browser to an Authentication URL of central server and the Authentication URL prompts the user for his or her credentials. (Pages 29-30, paragraph 65). The user submits his or her credentials to central server and if the submitted credentials match an entry stored in database, then central server obtains a profile associated with the submitted credentials. (Page 30, paragraph 66).

**Additionally, the central server may record the policy group of Service B (Policy Group P) in a "Visited Sites" cookie on the client.** (Page 30, paragraph 66).

Thereafter, the user navigates to a first selected service, namely, Service A which belongs to the same policy group as Service B. (Page 31, paragraph 68). Within Service A, there may be web pages that the service administrator would prefer but does not require the user to be authenticated in order to grant the user access to these web pages. (Page 29, paragraph 64). Since the user has already signed in to a site within Policy Group P, namely Service B, central server will automatically sign in the user to Service A, and an encrypted authentication ticket and profile information of the user will be communicated to Service A. (Page 29, paragraph 68).

Writing for the Supreme Court, Justice Anthony Kennedy observed that a patent claim is invalid for obviousness when the invention combines familiar elements according to known methods to produce no more than predictable results. *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*

U.S., No. 04-1350, 4/30/07. However, in this rejection, neither the element of storing first data on the client in response to allowing the user access to the first service, said first data identifying a first policy group associated with the first service, nor the result of if the second service is associated with the first policy group identified by the stored first data, allowing the user access to the second service in response to the received second request wherein the user is authenticated for the second service in response to the received second request is found in the combined art.

For at least these reasons, Applicants submit that cited references, alone or in combination, do not teach or make obvious each and every element of claim 15. As such, the rejection of claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) should be removed. Additionally, claims 19 and 20 depending from claim 15 are allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 15. Claim 30 has been amended to include similar subject matter as claim 15 and is allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 15. Claims 32 and 34 depend from claim 30 and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 30.

Claims 35 - 40 stand rejected under 35 USC 103 (a) as being obvious over Venkataramappa in view of Stanko (U.S. Pub. App. 2005/0074126). For the reasons stated above, Applicants submit that cited references, alone or in combination, do not teach or make obvious each and every element of claim 30 such as "**if the second policy group identified by the stored information identifying the second policy group associated with the second service is the same as the first policy group identified by the stored first data, the central server is configured to allow the user access to the second service in response to the received second request wherein the user is authenticated by the central server for the second service in response to the received second request.**" As such, the rejection of claim 35 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) should be removed. Additionally, claims 36-38 depending from claim 35 are allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 35.

### **Conclusion**

Applicants submit that the claims are allowable for at least the reasons set forth herein. Applicants thus respectfully submit that the claims as presented are in condition for allowance and respectfully request favorable reconsideration of this application.

Although the prior art made of record and not relied upon may be considered pertinent to the disclosure, none of these references anticipates or makes obvious the recited aspects of the invention. The fact that Applicants may not have specifically traversed any particular assertion by the Office should not be construed as indicating Applicants' agreement therewith.

**Applicants wish to expedite prosecution of this application. If the Examiner deems the application to not be in condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited and encouraged to telephone the undersigned to discuss making an Examiner's amendment to place the application in condition for allowance.**

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any deficiency or overpayment of any required fee during the entire pendency of this application to Deposit Account No. 19-1345.

Respectfully submitted,

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